The People's Advocate.

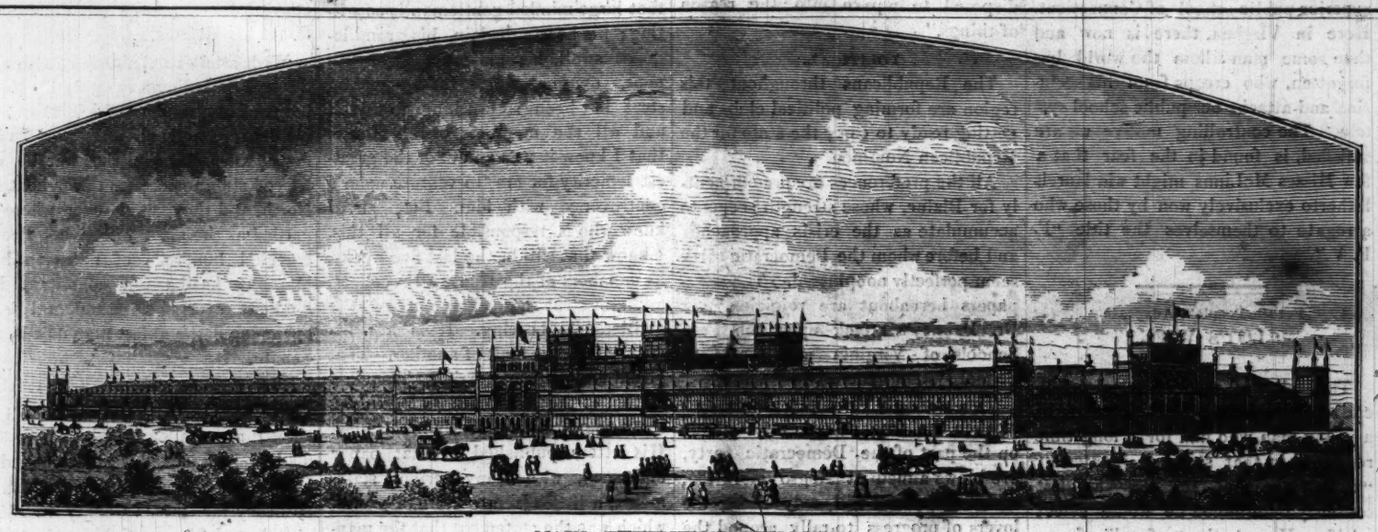
J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

VOL. I. R. D. BECKLEY, General Agent. ALEXANDRIA, VA., SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876. TERMS: $1.50 PER YEAR. NO. 4.

The Great Exhibition.

A Bird's-Eye View of the Grounds, Etc., at Philadelphia.

Illustrations of Notable Buildings with Descriptions Thereof.



MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS,

FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

The Main Exhibition building is located 170 feet back from Elm avenue, and with a space 300 feet in width between it and the Art Gallery or Memorial Hall, on the north side of it. The building extends east and west 1,876 feet, and is 464 feet in width.

At the corners of the building are four towers, seventy-five feet in height, while to obtain a central feature for the building as a whole, the roof over the central part, for 184 feet square, is raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers, forty-eight feet square, rising 120 feet, are introduced at the corners of this elevated roof. The areas are:

	Square feet.	*Acres.*
Ground floor	872 320	20.02
Upper floor in projections	37,344	.85
" " " towers	26,344	.60
	936,008	21.47

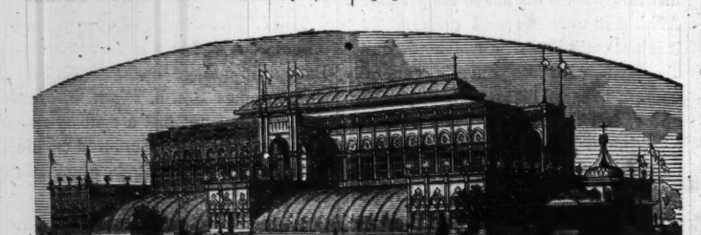
THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.

The Art Gallery, or Memorial Hall, erected at the expense of the State of Pennsylvania and city of Philadelphia, is located on a line parallel with and northward of the Main building. It is 365 feet long, 210 feet in width, fifty-nine feet in height, and is located on an eminence 116 feet above the level of the Schuylkill, on a terrace six feet above the general level of the Lansdowne plateau, which commands a view southward over the whole city. There is a spacious basement twelve feet in height, and over all a dome; the entire structure being in the modern Renaissance.

The entrance is by three arched doorways. The central section is ninety-five feet long, seventy-two feet high; the pavilions forty-five feet long, sixty feet high; arcades, each, ninety feet long, forty feet high; there being two of the latter connecting the pavilions with the center. The dome rises from the center to a height of 150 feet, of glass and iron, terminating in a colossal bell, from which Columbia rises, with protecting hands. The hall at the main entrance is eighty-two feet long, sixty feet wide, and fifty-three feet high; the center hall is eighty-three feet square, the ceiling rising over it in a dome eighty feet high. The galleries, ninety-eight feet by eighty-eight feet, and thirty-five feet in height, admit of temporary divisions for the more advantageous display of the paintings. The center hall and galleries form one grand hall, 287 feet long, eighty-five feet wide, capable of holding 8,000 persons, or twice the dimensions of the largest hall in the country. The pavilion rooms have two side galleries, 210 feet long. All the galleries are lighted from above, the pavilions and studios from the sides.

Machinery Hall is located west of the intersection of Belmont and Elm avenues, 542 feet from the west front of the Main building, the north front being on the same line, thus presenting with it a frontage of 3,824 feet from east to west, upon the principal avenue within the grounds.

The main hall is 360 feet wide by 1,402 feet long, with an annex on the south side 208 feet by 210 feet; the area of hall and annex is 558,440 square feet, or 12.82 acres, and including the upper floors, it covers a space of fourteen acres (floor space). There are two main avenues ninety feet wide, 1,360 feet long, with a center aisle and an aisle on either side. Each aisle is sixty feet wide, the two avenues and three aisles giving a total width of 360 feet. In the center of the building is a transept ninety feet in width, beginning thirty-six feet from the main hall, extending 208 feet, is flanked on either side by aisles sixty feet in width, and forms the annex for hydraulic machines. The promenades are fifteen feet in width in the avenues, twenty-five feet in the transepts, and ten feet in the aisles; all other walks are ten feet in width and lead to exit doors. The columns are sixteen feet apart, forty feet high to the heel block of the ninety feet span roof tresses over the avenues. The outer walls are masonry to a height of five feet, and above they are composed of glazed sash between the columns. Eight main lines of shafting may be introduced extending almost the entire length of the structure; and counter shafts can be introduced into the aisles at any point. In the hydraulic annex at the south end, there is a waterfall thirty-five feet high and forty feet wide, to be supplied from the tank by the pumps on exhibition.



HORTICULTURAL HALL.

The Horticultural Hall is one of the main features, and for the accommodation of the lovers of nature and her works a splendid building is constructed. The total length, as shown on the ground plan, is 350 feet, width 160 feet, height seventy-two feet. The central portion will be occupied by the grand conservatory, 230 feet by eighty feet, and between this and the outer front will be the warm and cold houses, four in number, 100 feet by thirty feet. At one end is a restaurant, eighty feet by thirty feet; at one of the corners is a gentlemen's saloon, forty feet by forty feet; at the opposite corner a ladies' saloon, forty feet by forty feet, while on the other end and corresponding are the offices of the hall, of similar dimensions.

Agricultural Hall stands north of the Horticultural building, and consists of a nave and three transepts. The nave is 820 feet in length, 125 feet in width, with a height of seventy-five feet from the floor to the point of the arch. The ground floor is a parallelogram 540 feet by 820 feet, covering a space of about ten acres. Near the hall is the stock yards, etc.

The contract price for the buildings is as follows:

Main Building	$1,420,000
Art Gallery	1,199,273
Horticultural Hall	246,937
Machinery Hall	542,300
Agricultural Hall	196,240
Total	$3,604,750

A General View.

The Exhibition buildings are located in Fairmount Park, which adjoins the built up portions of Philadelphia on the northwestern border. This is a beautiful park of 2,740 acres, upon which the city has already spent over $6,000,000, and is now annually expending a large sum in adornments and improvements. Through it runs the Schuylkill river, bordered by high banks and ravines, and its great natural beauty has been enhanced by art. The buildings are located on some of the most beautiful spots on the banks of this river, groves of stately trees surrounding them, splendid views of river and landscape being afforded. These buildings stand from 112 feet to 120 feet above the highest tide water level in the Delaware river, and fully that height above the Schuylkill. Philadelphia is a city of 800,000 inhabitants, containing 133,000 dwelling houses, a large proportion of which are owned by their occupants, and this number is being increased at the rate of 6,000 a year.

Girard avenue, one of the chief streets of Philadelphia, leads directly from the heart of the city to the entrance to the Main Exhibition building. This is a broad highway 100 feet in width, crossing the Schuylkill river upon a magnificent iron bridge, which was erected at a cost of $1,500,000 expressly to furnish good facilities of access to the Exhibition grounds. This avenue passes through the park in a westerly direction, and is a very fine drive. Bordering it on the right hand are the Exhibition grounds. These cover about 236 acres, which are inclosed for the buildings, in addition to which there will be other inclosures for the displays of horses and cattle. At the Vienna exhibition of 1873, the inclosure, including that for the horses and cattle, which was of considerable size, covered 260 acres. The buildings at Vienna gave about 2,000,000 square feet of ground floor surface for exhibitors, and covered forty-two acres. There were originally provided at Philadelphia fifty acres of buildings, giving 2,107,000 square feet of surface, but applications for space were so numerous as to render enlargements necessary.

Philadelphia Hotel Customs.

The customs here given are those that prevail at hotels where the higher prices are charged. Where lower prices prevail, the conveniences at the disposal of the visitor are similarly reduced.

Visitors will find it to their advantage to engage rooms by telegraph or mail. On arrival at the hotel, the visitor should register his name, and procure his room and private parlor if desired. Each hotel has a public parlor, open to all guests. The use of private parlors is exceptional. No fees to waiters or servants are necessary. Money or valuables should be deposited in a safe that is kept for that purpose in the hotel office, and which can be used without charge. If left in the rooms, they are at the risk of the owner. A printed tariff of charges and hotel rules is posted on the door of each room.

Physicians can be procured on application to the hotel clerk. Telegraph offices, book and newspaper stands (at which tickets for places of amusement can be procured), barber shops, wash rooms, reading rooms, and coat rooms (where the visitor can deposit hand baggage and receive a check therefor) are connected with first-class hotels.

The hotels are conducted on one of two plans:

The American plan charges the visitor a fixed rate per day, which pays for meals, lodging, and attendance. Four meals are served per day (*i. e.*, breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper), in dining-rooms that are used in common by all guests. A head waiter receives the guest and assigns him a seat at table. The guest can select anything he may desire from a printed bill of fare. Separate meal accommodations are provided for nurses and children at reduced rates. If occupying seats at the regular table, full rates are charged.

The European plan charges the visitor a fixed rate per day, which pays for his room and lodging only; meals are served in a restaurant connected with the hotel. A printed bill of fare is used, having prices affixed to each item; the visitor orders what he may require, and is charged for what he orders.

The Centennial lodging house agency (limited) of Philadelphia have their tickets on sale, at moderate rates, at all leading railway offices, securing the purchaser comfortable lodging accommodation, and will have agents meet travelers approaching Philadelphia, who will give all necessary information as to the location of lodgings and how to reach them, and will attend to the delivery of baggage.

There are in the neighborhood of two thousand hotels and regular boarding houses in Philadelphia.

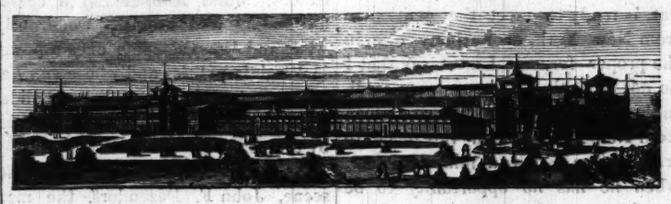
The American Flag.

A resolution was introduced in the American Congress, June 13, 1777, "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." There is a striking coincidence between the design of our flag and the arms of General Washington, which consisted of three stars in the upper portion and three bars running across the escutcheon. It is thought by some that the flag was derived from this heraldic design. History informs us that several flags were used by the Yankees before the present national one was adopted. In March, 1775, a Union flag with a red field was hoisted in New York, bearing the inscription, on one side, of "George Rex and the liberties of America," and upon the reverse, "No Popery." Gen. Israel Putnam raised on Prospect Hill, July 18, 1775, a flag bearing on one side the motto of the commonwealth of Massachusetts: "Qui transtulit sustinet," and on the other "An appeal to Heaven," an appeal well taken and amply sustained. In October, 1775, the floating batteries of Boston bore a flag with the latter motto and a pine tree upon a white field with the Massachusetts emblem. Some of the colonies used in 1775 a flag with a rattlesnake coiled as if about to strike, and the motto "Don't tread on me."

On January 18, 1776, the Grand Union flag was raised on the heights near Boston; and it is said that some of the regulars made the great mistake of supposing it was a token of submission to the king, whose speech had just been sent to the Americans. The British register of 1776 says: "They (the rebels) burnt the king's speech and changed their colors from a plain red ground to a flag with thirteen stripes as a symbol of the number and union of the colonies." A letter from Boston, published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1776, says: "The Union flag was raised on the second, a compliment to the United Colonies." These various flags, the Pinetree, the Rattlesnake, and the Stripes, were used according to the tastes of the patriots until July, 1777, when the blue union of the stars was added to the stripes and the flag established by law. At first a stripe was added for each new State, but the flag became too large, and Congress reduced the stripes to the original thirteen, and now the stars are made to correspond in number with the States.

The Billiard Tournament.

Mr. H. W. Collender offers $4,000 for prize money; an additional $1,000 is subscribed by Mr. Frank Queen, of the *Clipper*; a number of our room-keepers have also made liberal subscriptions. The tournament will be held directly under the auspices of the Centennial commission, to whom the profits will go. They will be supported by a committee of influential gentlemen selected from the leading cities of the country, and the chief management will be by a local committee comprising the most eminent men in the profession, under the general supervision of Mr. Collender. The tournament will begin on the fifteenth of May, and will continue a fortnight, closing on the twenty-seventh. It will be held in Horticultural Hall. The games will probably all be the three-ball, French carom, and it is expected that four games will be played each day. The prizes will be five in number, and the winner of the prize, $2,500, will gain the Centennial championship. All the most noted players in the world will take part in the tournament, among them Maurice Vignaux, the present champion of the world; A. P. Rudolphe, who holds the diamond cue of America, and M. Piot, a young French player, who has acquired a brilliant reputation in the short time that he has been before the public. Among our own players may be named William Sexton, George Slosson, Maurice Daly, one of the Dions, and John Dessunger.



MACHINERY HALL.

Resorts Near Philadelphia.

Atlantic City, N. J., is distant sixty miles from Philadelphia. Fare, $2.00; round trip tickets at reduced rates. There are about sixty-five hotels and boarding houses, charging prices varying from $1.75 to $4.00 per day, or $10.00 to $25.00 per week.

Cape May, N. J., is distant eighty-two miles from Philadelphia. Fare, $2.50; round trip tickets at reduced rates. There are about forty-six hotels and boarding houses, charging prices varying from $2.00 to $4.50 per day, or $12.00 to $25.00 per week.

Long Branch, N. J., is distant eighty-eight miles from Philadelphia. Take Pennsylvania railroad, from Thirty-second and Market streets; Fare, $2.25; round trip tickets at reduced rates. The prices of board vary from $2.00 to $4.50 per day, or $12.00 to $25.00 per week.

In addition to the above-named principal seaside resorts, may be mentioned:

Squan Beach and Sea Grit, N. J.

Barnegat, N. J.

Brigantine Beach, N. J., near and reached *via* Atlantic City.

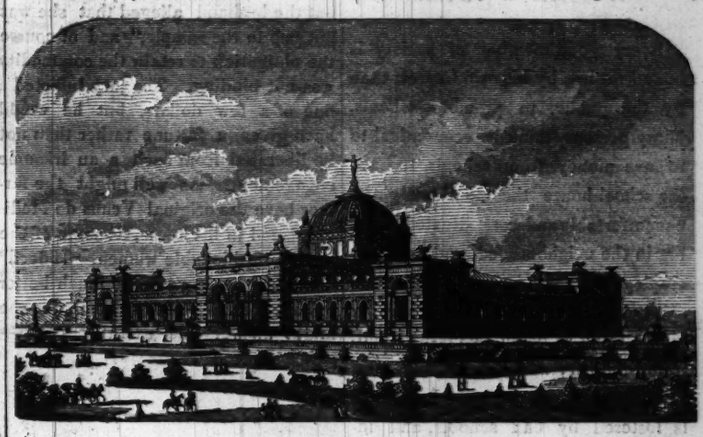
Coupons are placed on sale at all the principal railway offices in America and Canada where excursion tickets are sold to Philadelphia, while like coupons are sold in Europe. Each coupon provides for one full day's accommodation, which day is to consist of a breakfast, with meat or ham and eggs, tea or coffee, two kinds of vegetables, etc.; supper (or dinner) as substantial as the breakfast; and lodgings, in rooms well furnished and with clean bedding (the same linen never being used by different persons); parlor or sitting-rooms for use of guests, closets, etc., and in most cases bath-rooms; all without additional cost—the respectability of the houses in all cases being vouched for. A visitor to Philadelphia can purchase coupons for one day or one hundred days. Previous to his arrival in the city, he is met on the train (no matter by what road he may come) by a messenger of the association, who will locate him in one of the rooms, and give him a card showing exactly how to reach it, and have his baggage forwarded to him in the shortest possible time, either by street car or by special conveyance. The coupons will be accepted by the proprietor of the house in payment for his accommodations, and unused coupons will be redeemed at the central office of the agency.

Accommodations at Philadelphia.

The enterprise and energy of the average American has never been more clearly shown than in the investment in hotel accommodation in Philadelphia by capitalists and speculators. The result of all this will be for the benefit of the traveling public; in addition to the well established hotels, the various new edifices erected in different parts of the city have accommodations for 25,000 visitors, and the charges will vary from $2.00 to $5.00 per day. Lodgings can be had in good localities for $6.00 per week and good board at restaurants for $1.25 per day. A week's expenses to a single person inclined to live economically in Philadelphia need not exceed the following:

Lodgings	$ 6.00
Meals at Restaurant	10.00
Admission to Exhibition	3.00
Car Fare	1.50
Amusements	2.00
Sundries	2.00
	$24.50

Or $25.00 in round numbers.



ART GALLERY.

Ocean Grove, N. J. (Methodist), near and reached *via* Long Branch.

Sea Grove, N. J. (Presbyterian), near and reached *via* Cape May.

Seaside resorts are most frequented during the months of July and August. The bathing beach is ordinarily smooth and sandy. The customary bathing hour is between 10 1-2 and 12 A. M. Bathing houses and suits, including the use of towels and attendance, can be hired at reasonable rates if desired.

In the Way of Locomotion.

It has been estimated, by careful measurement, that a visitor in traversing all of the different avenues and paths necessary for a clear appreciation of the Centennial exhibition, will have walked a distance of from thirty to forty miles. It has also been estimated that for a careful examination of all the exhibits, that not less than seven days of actual time will be required. With a special regard for the comfort of visitors and economic use of time, there has been introduced a most novel and pleasant method of voiding these difficulties. Under the name of "rolling chairs," a device has been secured by which one can easily be transferred from point to point with perfect comfort and ease. This system was first introduced at the London exhibition of 1862, where it met with great success. Afterwards, both at Paris and Vienna, the "rolling chair" was brought into general use and became exceedingly popular.

Visitors to Philadelphia.

The hotel capacity of Philadelphia is below the requirements for the year 1876. Though accommodations have been rapidly increased by the erection of new hotels and the extension of older ones, there is still a deficiency, to meet which the Centennial lodging house agency has been organized.

What Australia Shows.

In the center of Austria's portion of the Main Exhibition building is a large obelisk, twenty-two feet nine inches in height, three feet three inches at the base, and eighteen inches at the apex, in which is shown the gold which has been taken out of Queensland since the precious metal was discovered in 1868, in Gympie, in the central districts. The obelisk is covered with gold, burnished, and represents a mass of gold, sixty tons in weight, which has netted to the colonies £7,000,000 sterling, or $35,000,000. The gilding is so arranged as to show the relative proportions taken out of the mines each year. Around the base of the columns are rich specimens of gold quartz. Close to the obelisk, on the south side, is erected, owing to lack of space for side display, a pyramid of Australian tin, in ingots, twelve feet in height, and weighing seven tons; the ingots are eighty pounds' weight each, eighteen inches by three inches.

System of Awards.

An original system of awards has been adopted by the United States Centennial commission, which it is believed will yield

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The People's Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE AND CURRENT EVENTS IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor.

T. B. PINN, Business Manager.

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Saturday, May 6, 1876.

A COMMON CAUSE.

Every good member of society is bound no less by his own interest than by the public, to promote schools. Many persons think it economical to to save money from schools, to have the school house the most unsightly, uncomfortable and worst situated building in the neighborhood, and ready to employ a poor teacher because he offers his services cheap. There is such a thing as being penny-wise-and-pound-foolish; and this is the most common way of being so. Ignorance is fostered by bad schools, and incompetent teachers. It is difficult to convince ourselves that our country can be ruined; but make the people ignorant and immoral, and what can prevent it? Ignorance and vice will fast gain ground unless actively opposed, and whoever is a real friend of the country, should avow himself as their determined and uncompromising enemy. If in short, he would live as easy, as comfortable and happy as he can, and do good to posterity, one of the most necessary, and efficient ways of securing such a blessing is by having good schools, and a good newspaper in every household.

A WORD TO PARENTS,

The prosperity, usefulness and respectable rank of your children in future life, is, or should be, the first desire of your hearts; you cannot expect these fruits without sowing the seeds of correct education. Seek then to improve the condition of the schools and all institutions of learning, and by so doing implant the gems of useful knowledge, and of good morals, and good habits. It is the humble object of THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE to [illegible]rate with you in this arduous and [illegible] and task. We trust that you [illegible] this proferred and well

[illegible]

[illegible] SOCIETY.

[illegible]al and Historical [illegible]ored with large au- [illegible]day night, listening [illegible]ays, debates, select

appear at a later age. The methods of expression were no less noticeably excellent than the matter itself. The continued and repeated applause with which the author was greated was no empty compliment; it had been richly earned.'

The special interest in the above to many of our readers will be attributable to the fact, when it is made known to them, that Miss McLinn is a colored lady and her success thus far is due to the oppertunity offerded by the superior public schools of Connecticut. Here in Virginia, there is now and then some man whom the world has forgotten, who creeps from his seclusion and attacks our public school system. The controlling motive we are satisfied, is found in the fear that a few Misses McLinns might win laurels hitherto exclusively won by those who arrogate to themselves the title "F. F. V."

For the People's Advocate.

"LOT'S WIFE."

The folly of modern female education is illustrated by a anecdote of a young man who had for a long time remained in that state designated by "a half hair of scissors," at last seriously determined he would select a wife. He got the "refusal" of one who was beautiful and fashionably accomplished, and he took her upon trial to his home. Soon learning that she knew nothing, either how to darn a stocking, or boil a potato, or roast a bit of beef, or make a loaf of bread, he returned her to her father's house, as having been weighed in the balance and found wanting. A suit was commenced by the good lady for damages, but the husband alleged that she was not "up to the sample," and of course the obligation to retain the commodity was not binding. The jury inflicted a fine of a few dollars, but he would have given a fortune rather than not be liberated from such a an irksome engagement. As well might the farmer have the original Venus de Medi cis placed in his house, as some of the modern fashionable women. "Indeed" continued he, it would be much better to have lot's Wife at my home, for she might answer one useful purpose—*salt my bacon.*

* *

LETTER FROM WINCHESTER.

BRILLIANT LEAP YEAR PARTY—LITERARY SOCIETY—POPULAR SUPERSTITION—ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—BLAINE THE RAGE.

MR. EDITOR, SIR: *A propos* the Centennial and Leap Year, a few evenings ago, the ladies of Winchester gave a *Soiree* to which (luckily for the writer) the bachelors were invited and escorted. The hall was brilliantly lighted, and, at excellent distances about the room, were tables for parlor games, around which where grouped the young and fair, engaged in various games of hand, tongue and intelligence and, doutless, many in that other game in which the eye bears no insignificant part—all maintaining a bearing highly suggestive of social culture.

This is noticeable, because it is such an advance beyond the rude parties in which so much vulgar kissing is done, and, "King William was George's son" is sung until every one is deafened and hoarse. The gentlemen were dressed *ala mode soiree* and the ladies in tarltone of delicate and costly web, pleating and trimming, *ala decollete* and *en traine.* Among the colors gaslight green, pink, white, cherry, peach bloom and blue predominated.

A dainty repast was provided at which the gentlemen were left to

"Lunch, brothers; lunch,
Severe lunch,
In the absence of the
Young and fair,"

[illegible]hile the ladies moved away in groups, [illegible]obably planning how to keep up the [illegible]antment. Among the ladies pre- [illegible]ere Miss Fannie Moore, Susie [illegible]aura Branson, Lucy Williams, Hester Hall, Bettie Wash- [illegible]nnie Towns, Laura Taylor, [illegible]s, Alice Robinson, Hattie [illegible]n Jackson, Clara Harris

music, reading &c. It meets in the East wing of the Colored Public School, in which room it has already laid the nucleus of a library in several excellent volumes. At the last meeting, by a unanimous vote, it subscribed for the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE and resolved to have it placed upon its reading tables.

A series of essays on "Popular Superstition" have awakened considerable discussion among the members of the organization, who it seems, are disposed to inquire into "the reason of things."

POLITICAL.

The Republicans throughout this region are forming political clubs and getting ready to carry the state for the Republican Nominee.

All the preferences are pre-eminently for Blaine, whose strength seems to accumulate as the crisis approaches and before whom the Democratic party seem perfectly nonplussed. The newspapers hereabout are rejoicing over Dr. Dabney's attack upon the Free Schools of Virginia and the Free School system generally.

These efforts to unpopularize and weaken the free school system made on the part of the Democratic party, are blows aimed at Negro elevation, and, in the end will only cause the lovers of progress to rally around the standard of some man, who like Blaine, is devoted to Manhood suffrage and popular education.

P. H. M.

Winchester, Va.,
April 19, 1876.

A QUARREL WITH CONSEQUENCES.

HOW MESSRS. BLAINE AND CONKLIN CAME TO HATE EACH OTHER.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We are often asked if it be true that the distingushed statesmen whose names head this article are unfriendly to each other, and if so, the cause of it; and if it is of such a character as would be likely to prevent the cordial support of one by the other for the Presidency, in case of his nomination at Cincinnati. We have been compelled to answer that we did not know; but to enable our interrogators to judge as well as we, it may be stated for their information the cause of the quarrel, and leave them to form their own opinions. The Chicago *Tribune* says: We believe that these gentlemen have exchanged no courtesies for the past ten years, but a common danger to the country, it is quite likely, would bring them again together. On the 24th of April, 1866, while the Army Appropriation bill was under discussion in the House, Mr. Conkling reflected severely upon Gen, Fry, Provost Marshal-General during the war. Blaine defended Fry, declaring that there was not a more honorable and high-toned officer in the army than he. He further said: "That officer, I doubt not, is ready to meet the gentleman from New York, or anybody else, in the proper forum. I must say that I do not think that it is any very creditable proceeding for the gentleman from New York, here in this place, to traduce Gen. Fry as a military officer, when he has no opportunity to be heard."

Conklin responded: "If Gen. Fry is reduced to depending for vindication upon the gentleman from Maine, he is to be commiserated certainly. If I have fallen to the necessity of taking lessons from that gentleman in the rules of propriety, or of right or wrong, God help me. On a subsequent day Mr. Blaine read a letter in the House from Gen. Fry, which closed as follows: "He (Conkling) can therefore only escape the charge of deliberate and malignant falsehood as a member of Congress, by confessing an unpardonable breach of duty as Judge Advocate. He held both offices and took pay for both at the same time; he has certainly been false to honor in one, and perhaps, as the sequel may show, in both."

This drew an explanation from Conkling of the manner he was employed by the Government. Blaine charged that he violated the law, which he quoted, prohibiting him to receive compensation while holding the office he did. In the progress of the discussion Conklin said: "If the gentleman from Maine had the least idea how profoundly indifferent I am to his opinion upon the subject pertinent to me, I think he would hardly take the trouble to rise here and express his opinion, and as it is a matter of entire indifference to me what the opinion may be, I certainly will not detain the House by discussing the question whether it is well or ill-founded, or by noticing, what he says," and concluded by calling Blaine's conduct "ungentlemanly, impertinent, and having nothing whatever to do with the question." Blaine closed the discussion as follows: "As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that large-minded gentleman is so wilting; his hearty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supereminent, overpowering, turkey-gobbler strut has been so crushing to myself and all the members of this House, that I know it was an act of the greatest temerity for me to venture upon a controversy with him. But, sir, I know who is responsible for all this. I know that within the last five weeks, as members of the House all recollect, an extra strut has characterized the gentleman's bearing. It is not his fault. It is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, spent some weeks recently in this city. His letters published in that paper embraced, with many serious statements, a little jacose satire, a part of which was the statement that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. The gentleman took it seriously, and it has given his strut additional pomposity. The resemblance is great. It is striking. Hyperion to satyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, dunghill to diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of the jocise satire!"

That passage at arms between the two distinguished gentlemen ended their personal and socal relations, and to each other they have never spoken since.

A RIPPLE UPON THE WATERS.

The appointment of Mr. Saml. Annable, as Pension Agent, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Chandler, has elicited more wonder and amazement in Virginia circles than any other made for some time past.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Stowell were advocating the cause of Mr. James. D. Brady, Sec'y of the State Central Committee who of all applicants seemed the coming man. Dr. G. K. Gilmer with the support of Senator Lewis, and his record as a Union man seemed invincible as an applicant, but failed to secure the appointment. Mr. Sener is chagrined because his opinion that Mr. Braxton is just the man for the place is not shared by the appointing power.

As these men disappointed look at one another with wondering countenances, John Ambler Smith comes up smiling and looking wondrously wise, and Jim Clements once a power in Virginia politics and whose *sun has not yet set*, packs his satchel and slides from the Potomac to the" twin cities by the sea."

As Clements disappeared from the scene, John F. Dezendorf, the man with a will, and who fights to win, comes to the rescue of his friend Brady, and we learn that the appointment is withheld to allow Mr. Annable's friends to vindicate him against serious changes preferred, affecting his fitness for this position.

PEN PORTRAITS.

In compliance with requests of several of our friends, we give below brief sketches of the four leading candidates for the nomination at Cincinnati next month, namely, Morton, Conkling, Blaine and Bristow. They are here ranked in the order of their age—from the oldest to the youngest—and not according to our estimate. We esteem each highly, but our readers are aware, that we prefer Mr. Blaine.

OLIVER P. MORTON, was born in Indiana, August 4, 1823; graduated at the Miama University; studied and practised law; was elected Circuit Judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Indiana in 1852; was elected Lieutenant Governor of Indiana in 1860, and became Governor in 1861, when Governor Lane was elected to the Senate of the United State; was elected Governor in 1864; was elected to the United States Senate in 1866 and took his seat March 4, 1867; and was re-elected in 1872. In person he is about six feet high, weighs about 180 lbs, has dark piercing eyes, a resolute face indicating pluck, and a determination to push ahead as far as possible. His manners are agreeable and entirely free from aristocratic airs. Unfortunately he suffers at present from paralysis in his legs, and uses crutches, which together with a bald crown, detract from his appearance, but his bright countenance, and rich conversational talents soon make one forget his defects.

With intellectual ability of a high order and a readiness to apply his knowledge at any moment, he is a formidable debater, and as an orator, he has few *equals.* During the war he delivered stump speeches throughout the North, and they were everywhere regarded as the most effective. People traveled hundreds of miles to hear him. He has been a consistent Republican ever since 1860, and is, in our opinion, the ablest man now in the Senate.

ROSCOE CONKLING was born at Albany, New York, October 30, 1829; received an academic education; studied and practised law; removed to Utica, N. Y., in 1846; was District Attorney for Oneida County in 1850; was elected Mayor of Utica in 1858; was a representative in the 36th, 37th and 39th Congress, and was re-elected a Representative in the fortieth Congress, but was immediately afterward elected to the Senate of the United States, and took his seat in March 1867; was re-elected from March 4th, 1873. Mr. Conkling is six feet high, straight as an arrow, and weighs about 170 lbs. He has curly, reddish-brown hair, a fine forehead, Greek nose, well shaped mouth and a chin, (which the ladies admired when he wore it clean shaven) covered with a full sandy beard. He has a peculiar side glance asif he avoided meeting anybody's gaze. In his manners he is dignified and reserved, his bearing indicates superciliousness, and even his smile, which is pleasant has a patronizing finish. Members of the New York Legislature, the Congressmen from New York and people from Oneida County, New York, say he is a very clever, approachable man, but others do not. He is shrewd and well informed, habitually prudent keeps his own counsel, and in conversation is inclined to sarcasm. On account of his aristocratic air, and dignified bearing, his enemies call him Lord Roscoe. Of course, he is a man of great ability, both as a legislator and lawyer. As a statesman he ranks high, but he has never been the originator of any great measure. He has always been a Republican.

JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1830; graduated at Washington College, Pa.; adopted the Editorial profession, and went to Maine, where he edited "The Portland Advertiser" and "The Kennebec Journal," was a member of the Maine Legislatnre in 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, serving the last two years as Speaker of the House; was elected to the Thirty-eight, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty- second and Forty-third Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth the present Congress. Mr. Blaine is like Morton and Conkling, six feet high, and weighs about 200 lbs. He looks somewhat older than he is, his hair, of which he has a profusion, originally dark, is gray, as well as his beard, which he wears full. He is broad shouldered, deep chested, has mild attractive eyes, which beam from under their bushy brows with an intelligent, magnetic expression so that the homblest immediately feels at ease in his presence. Affable in manners and conversation, it is natural that he gains friends daily. To speak with him once is generally enough to learn his amiable disposition and excellent temper. His cheerfulness, humor, information, gentlemanlike and unassuming manners have gained for him the esteem and regard of men of all parties, and he has endeared himself to his friends by the warmth and steadiness of his attchments. Although not a lawyer, his tact, ability and acquirements are such that a House, in which were over two hundred lawyers, elected him Speaker, a position which he held during three sessions. It is universaly admitted that he is head and shoulder above every other Member of the House, and thousands of prayers are daily offered to the Almighty that he may be our next President.

BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW, was born in Todd County, Kentucky, in July 1832; was educated at Jefferson College, Pa.; admitted to the bar 1853; organized a regiment of Unionists at the breaking out of the war; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and afterwards commanded the Eight regiment of cavalry; was elected a member of the Kentucky State Senate in 1864 and soon distinguished himself as the leader of the most advanced Republicans of that body; was appointed Solicitor General in 1869; a position which he resigned in 1873, and was appointed to the important office he now fills as Secretary of the Treasury in July 1874. In person he is about six feet high and weighs at least 200 lbs; has a strong intelligent face, bright eyes, and a straight forward appearance. He is said to be an able debater, and has An enviable reputation as a lawyer. an inflexible enemy of frauds and humbugs, and somewhat of martnet, he is regarded as a pattern executive officer, and had he been born north of the Mason and Dixon line, Mr. Blaine would, doubtless, regard him as his nearest rival.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVING BANK "ONCE MORE."

Editor Washington Chronicle:

SIR: Referring to the reports published in regard to the management of the Washington branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, the discrepancies in its accounts, (at one time stated to be $80,00, and at another $40,000) and the charge of theft and corruption in colored cashiers, I submit the following statement in the interest of simple truth and justice:

First. After nine years' connection with the bank, nominally its cashier, I left, indebted to the bank not a single cent.

Second. With regard to the discrepancies between the books, I had no control whatever of the books showing these discrepancies during the last seven years of my connection with the bank. They did not occur in the two years previous to that time. During these seven years bookeepers were employed, (the force always insufficient to perform the work,) answerable only to the actuary, by whom I was peremptorily prohibited from interfering with the books. I am, therefore, in no way responsible for these discrepancies; all believed to be capable of full explanation. It is true, that I am known to the public as having been the cashier of the Washington Branch; a title which, in connection with banks, ordinarily imports authority and power, but as a matter of fact I was nothing more than a mere "clerk." It is true that I had the privilege given me of influencing colored people, as far as possible, to deposit their funds in the bank, and was permitted to receive the money, hand it to the "actuary" for investment; or, to become the messenger in its return to the depositor. That was all. Anticipating the necessary conclusion of the public, I am free to confess my regrets that during all my years in the bank I was the merest "figure-head."

Whatever odium may overtake me on this account I will endeavor to accept, firmly believing, as I did at the time, that those who had control of the money would honestly and safely invest it until called for by the depositor. Going forward in this confidence, I honestly labored to secure the confidence of the people, and thus build up a great institution. But the bank went down, and with it went my long cherished and dearest hope.

Third. The charge of corruption upon colored cashiers is not sustained. Except in a singe instance (in one of the branches South, I am informed) the bank has not lost a cent by speculations on the part of colored cashiers. This statement cannot be successfully contradicted.

WILLIAM J. WILSON.

The decision of the British Cabinet on the force of the extradition act of Parliament, of 1870, will practically prevent the trial of many criminals of this Country now airing themselves abroad thereby nullifying our Extradition Treaty. If English society can stand this influx of rascals, the United States can certainly forego the expense of bringing them to this countuy and risking a verdict before a jury.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The rite of confirmation will be administered in St. Mary's P. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, 16th inst.

The St. Mary's Sinking Fund Association contemplate a literary and art entertainment, under the supervision of Mr. D. E. Murray, Chairman, at an early day.

We give place to the letter of Mr. Wilson, late Cashier of the Freedmen's Bank. His admission of the *use* to which he was put by the controlling officers of the company must be quite humiliating; but the sacrifice occasioned by this candid statement is compensated by the exposure of those on whom the blame should properly rest.

Miss Smalls, daughter of the Hon. Robert Smalls of the Beaufort, S C. District was "At Home," on Monday evening, 1st inst., at 916 14th Street, N. W. The social circle can congratulate itself upon the privilege of having in its midst Miss Smalls. She is spoken of by her friends as an accomplished and beautiful lady.

The St. Mary's people are enthusiastic over their prospects for a new church edifice at an early day. It will be build of blue stone, quarried on the Potomac, at an estimated cost between $50,000 and $60,000. About one-fourth of the material has been secured with but little cost to the churchmen.

N. CAPITAL AND O STREET RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of directors, will be held as per notice of the Washington papers, Saturday next, 6th inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock p. m., at the company's office, 3d and B Streets. We understand that there will be a lively contest over the choice of said board, occasioned by rumors showing that certain representatives of a well known bank are making great efforts to elect a new board; who if elected will immediately proceed to levy additional assessments upon the stock. We feel somewhat interested in the result, as a considerable number of shares are held by our colored citizens. We advise them to be on hand and vote for the best interests of the road, which must be also their own.

COLONIAL FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the 15th Street Presbyterian Church, are making strenrious efforts to liquidate a large debt.

The above mentioned festival has been going on for the past week, and we believe liberally patronized. These ladies deserve encouragement from all who favor the elevation of the people through christian, enlightenment, and educational and moral culture. The church commands one of the most eligible and beautiful sites in the city.

The Waverly club is a little lethargetic. What's the matter? We expected to enjoy their hospitality during this month. We understand their reception has been indefinitely postponed. The club composes some of our best and most energetic young men in this city. Where is our genial president Fleetwood? Rise and explain, for Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York's eyes are on you.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the above named Association, was held at Clark Hall, Monday evening last, May 1st, Josiah Milliard, President.

Applications for membership were received from Messers R. B. Thompson, Culpeper Co.; M. N. Garton, Alexandria; C. R. Beckley, M. C., Moxfield, Hanover Co.; and Geo. P. Button, Lynchburg. We were unanimously elected.

After some routine business the following resolution was unanimously adopted

Resolved, That we command THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE a weekly paper published at Alexandria, Va., to the Republicans residents in Washington, and elsewhere, as a paper worthy of their harty and liberal support.

A committee was appointed to secure a more centrally located and otherwise more eligible place for the regular meetings of the Association.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN.

Mr. G. W. Smith, one of most active and prominent citizens, died on the morning of the 27th of last month, at his residence, 1759 L Street. At the time of his death, deceased occupied the position of Messenger in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, and during his life filled various local positions, among them may be mentioned, Trustee of Public Schools, Fire Commissioner and Foreman of Metropolitan Truck Company. He was a member of St. Mary's Church, (Rev. Dr. Crummell, Rector) and was buried from there Sunday last. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased, were passed by the Fire Commissioners, Trustees of Public Schools, St. Mary's Sinking Fund, Young Men's Assembly and other organizations to which he was attached. His remains rest in Harmony Cemetery.

The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

There was not as much said concerning the State Constitutional Amendments in the recent Lynchburg Convention, as there should have been. It is but the lull before the storm of of indignation, which is to sweep these amendments and their authors out of political existence.

Some "Virginian" thinks in the *Washington Gazette* that Mr. Blaine is not a fit Presidential aspirant because he comes from New England, which has ever been the successful rival to the South, but he is perfectly satisfied with a gentleman like Mr. Bayard, or a statesman like Thurman. Would'nt Ben. Hill be more acceptable? If Ben. would not condescend, perhaps Mr. Tucker might be prevailed upon to be Attorney General, or Post Master General.

The reply of Mr. Blaine to the second batch of slanders is equally as clear, forcible and productive of conviction as his denial of the $64,000 story.

He is clearly right in refusing again to formally notice from his place in Congress, these irresponsible scandal mongers, whose only work seems to be to pull down, and destroy reputations and assail character. Such men as those whom the Republican party is particularly fortunate in having prominently before the people, Morton, Conkling, Bristow and Blaine can weather the storm directed at them, and eventually endear themselves not less for the false charges hurled against them than for their sterling worth and their yeoman service in the cause of the country.

THE ADVOCATE.

In our first issue the object of our paper is set forth as being published in the interest of the *whole people* advocating the principles of Republicanism without descending to low personal abuse, It is also stated that the success of THE ADVOCATE in worthily supplying the need of such a paper and strengthening the cause of good government by advocating education, industry, honesty in public and private life depends as well upon the public to whom we appeal for support as upon ourselves.

To what extent THE ADVOCATE gives a promise of supplying the need so generally felt, the public alone must judge. The public let it also be remembered, must also do its part by liberally giving material aid to enable the work to go on with redoubled energy and strength. Shall the work go on? Let clubs be formed in every election precinct for the support of THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE be the prompt and ready response.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Only twenty cents a month for one copy of THE ADVOCATE; fifty cents for three months; one dollar a month for a club of six copies, we in all cases prepaying postage. Give us ONE THOUSAND CASH SUBSCRIBERS and we will give the money back to our patrons in a paper worthy of their support.

THE ADVOCATE will be delivered by carriers to any one desiring it in the cities of Richmond, Washington, Alexandria and Norfolk, for twenty cents a month. *Send in your name at once.*

The arrangements for the opening of the Centennial have been completed.

Who is the coming man for the Republican nomination for Governor of Virginia?

What has become of our Richmond correspondent. If he does not gallop away from the *brooks* on the first *roan* horse in sight, he must be content to be ever associated with the small *fry*.

CANDIDATES

TO THE VOTERS OF ALEXANDRIA CITY AND COUNTY.—I desire to be a candidate for the vacant seat in the House of Delegates, to be filled at the May election. My views upon questions of State policy are well known, and also whatever claims I may have. I believe I can be of service to this community, if elected, and promise, in that event, to serve the interest of the city and county without prejudice, partiality or fear of individual consequences.

M. D. BALL.

TO THE VOTERS OF ALEXANDRIA CITY.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of City Sergeant. Thanking my friends for their former support, I hereby solicit its continuance in the election to be held on the 25th day of May, 1876. I have endeavored to discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all, and my past course is the index of my future conduct.

ROBERT T. LUCAS.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of City Sergeant—subject to the action of the Conservative party in convention or primary election.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF ALEXAEDRIA.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Corporation Court, subject to the action of the Conservative party in convention or primary election.

MORTON MARYE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Cor. St. Asaph & Prince Sts,

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JAS. T. FRY, Proprietor.

I have taken charge of the house formerly known as the Williams' House. It has been thoroughly refurnished and is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated in the business portion of the city and couvenient to all of the railroads, depots and steamboat landings. The bar is supplied with the best liquors, wines, brandies and cigars.

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REPORTED BY THOMAS PERRY,

General Commission Merchant,

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

SATURDAY, May 6, 1876.

FLOUR.			
Family, (choice)	8 00	@	8 50
Family	7 50	@	8 00
Extra,	6 75	@	7 00
Superfine	5 50	@	5 75
Fine	4 50	@	4 15
Rye	4 75	@	5 00
WHEAT.			
Choice	1 50	@	1 53
Prime	1 45	@	1 50
Good	1 85	@	1 40
Fair	1 25	@	1 20
Common	1 15	@	1 25
CORN.			
White (old)	55	@	56
Mixed "	54	@	55
Corn Meal	57	@	58
New White	55	@	56
" Yellow	55	@	56
GRAIN.			
Rye	70	@	78
Oats	40	@	46
PLASTER.			
Lump, per ton, (2240 lbs).	3 50	@	3 75
Ground, per 2000 lbs.		@	5 50
Ground, in hired bags		@	6 50
" " new bags		@	7 50
" "Union A Bags		@	8 50
SALT.			
Liverpool fine	2 20	@	2 25
" Ground Alum	1 20	@	1 25
Syracuse, " "		@	
Turk's Island, per bush.	45	@	50
WOOL.			
Tub washed	45	@	47
Fleece washed	38	@	44
Unwashed	31	@	33
BACON.			
Hams,	16	@	16½
Sides	13½	@	14
Shoulders	10½	@	11
Lard	13	@	14
Dressed Hogs	8½	@	9
BUTTER.			
Prime	32	@	33
Medium	25	@	28
Inferior	15	@	20
DRIED FRUIT			
Apples	6½	@	8
Peaches Pealed	12	@	15
" Unpealed	8	@	10
Cherries, (pitted)	14	@	18
Blackberries	7	@	9
Whortleberries	10	@	12
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Chickens per doz	250	@	5 00
FISH.			
Shad per Bbl	13 00	@	14 00
Herring " "(Roe)	10 00	@	10 25
Round Labrador		@	5 75
Split "	6 00	@	700
Mackerel, (No. 3)	9 50	@	10 00
HAY AND STRAW			
Timothy	17 00	@	22 00
Clover	14 00	@	17 00
Rye Straw	12 00	@	16 00
SUNDRIES.			
Eggs	15	@	16
Green Apples	2 00	@	3 50
Irish Potatoes	30	@	40
Onions	75	@	80
White Beans	60	@	75
Veal Calves	4	@	7
Beeswax	29	@	31
Country Soap	6	@	7
Tallow	5	@	28
Bones	1 00	@	1 25

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R

CHANGE OF TIME, FEBRUARY 13, 1876.

From Washington City.

5.00 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
7.00 A. M. Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations.
7.30 A. M. Baltimore Express. Daily Breakfast at Relay.
8.00 A. M. New York Express. On Sunday only to Baltimore. Stopping at Way Stations.
8.45 A. M. Cincinnati, St. Louis; Pittsburg. Express Daily.
8.50 A. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
9.45 A. M. On Sunday Stopping at Relay only.
8.50 A. M. Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
10.15 A. M. Baltimore Unlimited Express. No stops.
12.15 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations.
1.30 P. M. New York and Norfolk Express. Daily. Parlor Cars. On Sunday to Baltimore only, Stopping at Way Stations.
3.30 P. M. Baltimore Frederick, and Way Stations, (via Main Stem.)
4.25 P. M. Point of Rocks, Frederick, Winchester and Way Stations.
4.30 P. M. Baltimore Express, stopping at Laurel.
4.45 P. M. Baltimore, Annapolis and Way Stations.
5.30 P. M. Chicago, and Columbus Express. Daily connects for Hagerstown and Winchester.
6.00 P. M. Baltimore Express.
6.05 P. M. Baltimore, and Way Stations.
8.00 P. M. Baltimore and Way Stations. Daily.
8.00 P. M. Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis, and Pittsburg Express. Daily. All way Stations on Ohio and Chicago Divisions. Does not connect for Pittsburg on Sunday.
9.25 P. M. New York Express, Sleeping Cars to New York. Daily.
9.25 P. M. Baltimore, Bladensburg, Beltsville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction. Daily.

LEAVE CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE FOR WASHINGTON.

4.45, 5.15, 6.00, 7.30, 8.45, a. m., 12.30 4.10 5 00, 6.20 and 10-10 p m; except that 12.30 p. m., train le at 1.30 p. m Sunday.

6.50, 9.20, 10.30, a. m., 3.15, 3. p. m., daily, except Sunday.

No connection on Sunday fo town. Frederick, Annapolis, Valley Branch, nor for N Philadelphia at 8 A. M.

For further informat Baltimore and Ohio Ti ington Station, and where orders will be checked and the city.

THO

L. M. COLE, G

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RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON CITY, VIRGINIA MIDLAND AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Commencing SUNDAY, 4:50 a. m., April 30, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Baltimore	6.00 a m	10:10 p m
" Washington	8:00 "	11:50 "
" Alexandria	8:35 "	12:30 a m
" Gordonsville	12:55 "	4:53 "
" Charl'sville	1:49 "	5:37 "
Arrive at Lynchb'g	5:15 "	9:10 "
" Danville	0:00 "	12:55 p m

NORTH BOUND.	Mail Train.	Express.
Leave Danv'le daily	0:00 a m	4:15 p m
" Lynchburg	8.10 "	8.30 "
" Charl'sville	11.06 "	12.02 a m
" Gordonsville	11;55 "	1.18 "
Arrive at Alexan'a	4.15 p m	5.50 "
" Washington	4.45 "	6.25 "
" Baltimore	6.30 "	8.15 "

Accommodation Train daily, except Sunday, from May 1st p. m.: Leave Washington 4.20 p. m., Alexandria 5.00 p. m.; arrive at Front Royal 9.19 p. m. Leave Front Royal 4.21 a. m; arrive at Alexandria 8.48 a. m. and at Washington 9.30 a. m.

MANASSAS DIVISION—MAIL TRAIN.

Passengers leave Washington at 8.00 a. m., Alexandria at 8.35 a. m., and arrive at Strasburg at 4.40 a. m. Leave Strasburg at 6.35 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria 8.30 p. m.

WARRENTON BRANCH.

Connection to and from Warrenton with mail train only.

At Washington close connection with North and West; at Danville daily with South and Southwest; at Lynchburg twice daily to South and West, and at Gordonsville and Charlottesville, by mail trains, with Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, East and West. Twice daily connections to Richmond. Both trains from South connect with Chesapeake and Ohio, at Charlottesville, for the West.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS daily, *without change*, between Baltimore and New Orleans, leaving Baltimore at 6.00 a. m.; also sleeper between Baltimore and Lynchburg, by night line.

Excursion Centennial tickets to Philadelphia on sale from May 10th, good for 30 days, and through tickets to South and West at lowest rates.

G. J. FOREACRE Gen. Manager.
J. M. BROADUS, G. T. A. ap29

1876 GREAT 1876

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTH-WEST.

Double Track, Steel Rails, Splendid Scenery, Magnificent Equipment.

Trains leave Washington, from Depot of BALTIMORE & POTOMAC RAILROAD, Corner of Sixth and B Streets, as follows:

For Philadelphia, New York, and the East, 9.10 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars 9.23 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For Philadelphia and New York, 1.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; for Philadelphia, 4.50 p. m. daily, with Parlor Cars attached.

For Pittsburg and the West, 6 a. m daily, with Parlor Cars to Pittsburg; 7.40 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Chicago, and 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Canandaigua and the North, 6 a. m. daily, except Sunday; and 7.40 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Car to Rochester. For Elmira, 11.55 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For the South via Richmond, 8:40 a. m. and 11.38 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and via Lynchburg 7 a. m. and 11 38 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

LOCAL TRAINS.

For Alexandria, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 a. m., and 1, 3, 4 20, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 8 a. m. 1, and 6 p. m.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 p. m. On Sunday at 6 and 10 a. m., and 5 p. m.

Tickets and information can be procured at principal Railroad Stations and Ticket Offices Southeast.

D. M. BOYD, Jr. Gen'l Passenger Ag't.
FRANK THOMPSON, Gen'l Manager.
jal-d&w1y

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—TWO TRAINS DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA AND ROUND HILL.

BEGINNING APRIL 25th, 1876.

Leave Washington at 9 a.m. and 4.12 p. m. and Alexandria at 9:10 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. Pass Leesburg, going westward, at 11:25 a. m. and 6.40 p. m.; and arrive at Round Hill at 12 m. and 7.20 p. m. Leave Round Hill at 5.20 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.; Pass Leesburg, going eastward, at 6 a. m. and 1:10 p. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 8.15 a. m. and 3:15 p. m., and at Washington at 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Passengers from Washington will take the Washington and Ohio cars at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, at 9 a. m. and 4.20 p. m., and go through to Round Hill without change of cars.

The 9:10 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:30 p. m. train from Round Hill connect at Round Hill with Harris' Daily Line of Coaches for Snickersville, Berryville, and Winchester; also with Reamor's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middleburg.

Both Trains, westward, make close connection at Vienna, with Sisso Stages for Fairfax Court H Commutation T Annual Tick

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The New York Democracy, in convention in Utica, appointed delegates to the national convention, heading the delegation with Senator Kernan. After directing the appointees to act as a unit, the convention adopted resolutions declaring its settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, the frugal expenditure, and the administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperious necessity of the times, the commanding issue now before the people of the Union; and while entertaining a cordial appreciation of other Democratic statesmen, respectfully suggest the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for President.....Says the New York *World*, the home organ of Governor Tilden: Governor Tilden's chances for the nomination seem increasing in consequence of the growing impression that the State of New York is to exercise a potent influence in the decision of the question. While other candidates may be able to carry the State of New York, the Democrats do not seem inclined to leave the matter to chance.....The Arkansas Republicans appointed delegates to the national convention, and instructed them to work for Oliver P. Morton.

The California delegates to the Republican national convention were left to vote as they chose, but the appointing convention expressed a preference for Blaine.....The Post-office Appropriation bill, as reported, calls for $32,189,109, of which it is estimated the receipts at the office will cover $29,258,203. The appropriation proposed is $5,750,696.99 less than the estimates for the department.... The report of the controller of the currency, showing the condition of national banks March 10th, gives their total resources as $1,834,236,383.57, and the number of banks at 2,090..... Gen. Crook telegraphs that the Indians at Red Cloud are on the verge of starvation on account of neglect in forwarding supplies....In reply to the great powers asking what are the best means of bringing an end to the conflicts now existing between the various states and the church, the cardinals replied that peace was impossible until the spiritual independence of the church is acknowledged..... The German imperial court of discipline has formally dismissed Count Von Arnim from the public service, and sentenced him to pay the costs of the proceedings..... The plague is increasing in the east. At Bagdad there were seventy-four attacks and thirteen deaths on April 9th, and fifty-six attacks and twenty-six deaths on the 10th .. The machine shop of the Ulster and Delaware railroad company, at Rondout, N. Y., was burned, involving a loss of $20,000. It is supposed to have been fired by discharged strikers.

Calamitous fires have occurred lately in numerous districts of Japan. On March 26th upward of three thousand houses were destroyed and ten lives lost in the town of Izushi. On the same day 140 houses were burned in Matsmai, and on April 2 twenty houses were burned in Osaka...The Centennial commission have decided to open the exhibition grounds on Sundays free of charge, but to keep the buildings closed.....Queen Victoria has been proclaimed empress of India.....The treasury is now issuing twenty-cent silver pieces.....The steamer Quessant, from Brest, has foundered at sea, twenty-one lives being lost..... Wm. Boddie was hanged at Tuscumbia, Ala., for committing rape on a white woman in 1874. He died protesting his innocence.....Turkey has asked the great powers for military assistance in suppressing the insurrection, quoting as a precedent the aid given Russia to put down the rebellion in Hungary in 1849....The body of Edward Fuller, missing from Rutney, Vt., for two months, was found in an open lot in Westminster, with the remains of his horse and sleigh. As a jug of liquor was also found, it is supposed he got lost in the snow while intoxicated and so perished.

Militia was sent to the mining districts of Ohio, to protect the miners and mines from the strikers who have been stopping work there for some time back....At St. Henedine, Canada, a girl named Labouillier, a seamstress by vocation, shot and killed Mrs. Murphy, a lady for whom she was working. She then gathered up all the valuables she could carry and tried to escape, but was arrested..... The report issued by the controller of the currency March 10th showed that the national banks of the country held $6,923,635.75 in coin and $22,158,710.00 in coin certificates—a total of $20,077,345.75.....Prof. Blake, known throughout the country as a mind reader, committed suicide in San Francisco by poisoning. He had carefully attempted to destroy all evidences of his identity. Ill health and poverty were the causes ..... Owing to the Columbus (Ohio) council failing to make an appropriation to pay the policemen, the entire force is to be disbanded..... The revolt in Algeria is subdued, and the French hold the leaders as hostages for the good behavior of their tribes.... King Dahomey having been fined by the English for the maltreatment of an Englishman, sent word to the British commodore to come to Abomey and he would pay him in powder and lead....The Turks claim to have been successful in their efforts to revictual Nicsic. .....Dartmouth College has resolved to send a crew to Saratoga.

Two Afredi clans on the Punjaub (India) frontier have sent their families to places of safety and revolted from British rule. In their raids they have run of numbers of cattle..... The Cuban insurgents fired into a train between two garrisoned stations and succeeded in capturing it, burning all the cars. They also destroyed five large estates.....The steam ferryboat plying between [illegible] exploded.

CENTENNIAL DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania railroad company, whose lines penetrate every section of the Union, and directly connect all important points with Philadelphia, has made magnificent preparations for conveying, with safety and comfort, the millions of people who intend visiting the Centennial Exhibition directly to the Centennial grounds. The location of the Exhibition made it impossible for any other railway to directly reach the Exhibition buildings and grounds, and the management, ever since the site was designated, has employed its gigantic equipments and unrivaled facilities to make the Exhibition a success, by providing the amplest accommodations at the minimum price, for both exhibitors and visitors. It was fitting that a railway company, national in its character and operations, should thus second the commissioners in illustrating our centennial history by demonstrating the high degree of excellence attained by the railway transportation system of America, in making the great thoroughfares uniting the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley, the West, Northwest and Southwest with the Centennial City, as perfect as possible in all its essentials and details.

Its routes follow the geographical channels of continental inter-communication, uniting most of the larger cities on the southern shores of the great lakes, on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and on the Atlantic harbors. The main road from New York to Philadelphia, though passing through the principal cities of New Jersey, does not deviate six miles from an air line, and this deflection is due to the interposition of navigable waters. These routes not only excel in directness as well as in the number of important cities and towns they connect, but they are confessedly superior in construction and equipment. Between Pittsburgh and New York, 444 miles, the entire line is double track, laid with heavy steel rails with joints connected between ties by a process that gives the effect of continuous rail, on which there can be no unpleasant jarring. All bridges on the line are of iron or stone. A large portion of this distance is provided with a third track, which enables freight trains to keep entirely out of the way of passenger travel, and permits the express trains to run their allotted distance without interruption, and near Philadelphia, and other important terminal points, four tracks have, for considerable distances, been completed.

The Block signal system, exclusively used on the Pennsylvania railroad throughout its entire length, compels the engineer of a train to know whether the track is clear or not to the next station, be it one or ten miles, and every modern appliance for combining the highest speed with the most perfect safety has been adopted. The company has built 200 elegant cars, with engines of the first class ample to move all trains that may possibly be required.

Centennial visitors will find the Pennsylvania road the only direct route from the West, North and East to the Centennial Exhibition, the rates as low as by any other route, the time made by it the quickest, and the accommodations for comfort, luxury and safety unequaled. Careful agents, on all trains, will arrange for the prompt and cheap delivery of all baggage, and, for fifty cents, sell seats in a comfortable carriage to any point in Philadelphia.

Above all, these visitors will be landed at the very doors of the Exposition, in the beautiful Centennial depot of the company represented in the above cut. It stands opposite the open space separating the Main exhibition building from Machinery hall, facing the principal entrance gate and the Judge's pavilion, and in close proximity to several immense hotels and restaurants. It is 340 feet in length by 100 in width, two stories high, and surmounted by six towers. In design it is tasteful and ornamental, comparing favorably with the many beautiful structures erected for the purposes of the Exhibition. The first floor contains a general waiting room, 130 by 100 feet, a ladies' waiting room eighty-one by 100 feet, a baggage room forty-nine by 100 feet, a ticket office thirty by forty feet, a package room ten by thirty feet, and a number of retiring rooms, all handsomely finished, and provided with every convenience. The rooms on the second floor are for the use of the railroad officials and employees.

This depot is reached by a circle of three tracks sweeping from the main roadway four-fifths of a mile long, and the diameter of the circle they describe is 600 feet. All trains will enter this circle heading west, and depart from the depot heading east. Three trains can be landing or receiving passengers in front of the depot at the same time, the entire tracks being floored over, and no matter in what direction the trains may come or go, they can be moved without confusion, delay or danger.

Seventeen additional sidings have been constructed, connected with this circle, of a length of 1,000 feet each, upon which waiting trains can be run and remain with engines attached, until the time arrives for them to enter upon the circle, receive their passengers, and depart for destination. This arrangement of tracks and sidings is novel, and affords facilities for the transaction, without detention or confusion, of an almost unlimited passenger business.

white men and wounding the colored ferryman..... The riflemen of Ireland are competing for the places on the team to represent that country at the Centennial....Inasmuch as Great Britain refused to extradite Winslow and several other American prisoners, Secretary Fish has notified the British government of the abrogation of the extradition article of the treaty.....$75,000 were lost by the burning of Straiton & Storm's tobacco factory in New York city.....A bonded warehouse at Versailles, Ky., was destroyed by fire, including $112,500 worth of whisky contained therein. The origin is supposed to have been incendiary.....The Pennsylvania Legislature expelled Member Lynott for accepting money in connection with the Boom bill.

Anthony Gehring, a carrier of morning papers in Chicago, shot his wife twice, killing her instantly, and then killed himself by the same means.....Forcible expulsion of the Chinese in California is urged by various clubs in that State....Oregan Republicans instructed their delegates to the national convention to work for Blaine....After President Domingue fled from Hayti, the new President Rameau was approached by a son of Monplaisier Pierre, who shot him down to avenge the blood of his father, who was massacred under the orders of Rameau.....In consequence of quarrels between the great roads running west from New York, there is every probability of a reduction in freight and passenger rates for the time ..... Of the three direct cables between Europe and this country only one is in working order—the Direct.....The drought which prevailed throughout the island of Jamaica is at an end. During its prevalence water sold readily in Manchester for $4.50 a puncheon.

The great Empire of Brazil, with a splendid map of South America, is exhaustively treated of in the AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, together with a special notice of the life of the emperor, Dom Pedro II. This great work is nearly completed, the last volume being in press. The cost of this immense undertaking is over $450,000, exclusive of paper, printing, and binding. The publishers, D. Appleton & Co., New York, supply the work in monthly or bi-monthly volumes when desired. They will supply specimen pages, on application, gratis.

The Right Sort of Collectors.

Two Comstockers, members of a certain church in Virginia, Nevada, were appointed a committee to collect subscriptions to a certain amount. One of the men being officially notified of his appointment, hunted up his partner, and told him what they were expected to do. This last mentioned half of the committee stood aghast. "What are we to do about the matter?" said he. "Well, I'll tell you what I shall do—I shall just go into the bank here and draw a check for my half of the sum we are invited to raise." "Good," said [illegible] his countenance showing great relief. "Good! I never thought of it. I shall do the same." [illegible] went into the bank and drew [illegible] for the amount they were [illegible] and the trouble was all [illegible]

An indignant correspondent wants to know which is the worst, a highwayman or a grocer who gives false measure. We should say it was about the same—both of them lie in weight.

A Toast.

Two important discoveries! The discovery of America by Columbus, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; the one opening up to mankind a new continent, the other a fountain of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the above sentiments come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful patients, who have been relieved of chronic ailments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village, and hamlet in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmur of many waters, came unfeigned and hearty commendations. It is, in combination with the Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the great depurator of the age. Under its benign action eruptions disappear, excessive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened, and health long banished from the system, resumes her reign and re-establishes her roseate throne upon the cheek. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great medical discovery of the age.

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. They may be assisted and the bowels regulated by *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*

Corn and flour are staple articles; but not more so than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, where known. It is good for children or adults, for any internal soreness of the chest or bowels, and the best liniment prepared, under whatever name.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

The GRAND UNION HOTEL, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan. Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Stages and cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot.

Don't Throw Away your Money.—TO THE PUBLIC.—For over 28 years DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has been sold; every bottle has been warranted, and not one has been returned. Thousands of certificates of its wonderful curative properties can be seen at the Depot. It will do all, and more, than it is recommended for. It is perfectly safe to take internally. It cures Cholera, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts, etc. Sold by the Druggists.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People need never suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

A writer urges the use of camels in the United States. He says that in Fillmore's administration the experiment was tried by the War department at a cost of $30,000, a brother of Admiral Porter buying and importing a herd. These animals were lost sight of in the war, and it is thought that they found their way into menageries.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES Through the length and breadth of the land the celebrated SILVER TIPPED Boots and Shoes are sold by the million, for parents know they last twice as long as those without Tips. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

Have you seen the **CABLE SCREW WIRE** Boots and Shoes? Millions are being worn; all say they are the easiest and best Shoe ever made. Also try Wire Quilted Soles. **CABLE SCREW WIRE**

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DR. J. BALL & Co., Oculists:

Gentlemen—Your Patent Eye Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too skeptical public; but truth is mighty, and it will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and indorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Eye Cups. I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER.

WILLIAM BEATLEY, M. D., Salvias, Ky., writes: "Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

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HORACE B. DURANT, M. D., says: "I sold, and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small, catch-penny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

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Prof. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly, I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen."

ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, DR. J. BALL & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—ninety years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied. ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss.

June 8th, 1873, personally appeared Adolph Biornberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me.

WM. STEVENS, J. P.

LAWRENCE CITY, MASS., June 9th, 1873.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man; trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach. M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor,
S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor,
GEORGE S. MERRILL, P. M.,
ROBERT H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas.

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